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ABSTRACT

This report, containing analyses of various aggregations of fall 1974 higher education enrollment data, complements the already-published "Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1974--Basic Tables," which consists of computer-generated tabulations of data compiled by level and control of institution, state, and individual institution. Tabulations are based on the "new method" of aggregating branches of multicampus institutions; i.e., inclusion of those branches with institutions of the same level rather than with their parent institutions. Sections of the report provide data on: control and level of institutions; sex of student; attendance status; full-time-equivalent enrollment; level of enrollment; and first-time students. Appended are descriptions of the survey background, the traditional method of aggregating branches; and the survey report form itself, with instructions, and definitions. (Author/LBH)

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National Center for Education Statistics

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FALL ENROLLMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

(ANALYTIC REPORT)

1974

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Fall Enrollment in Higher Education

(Analytic Report)

1974

by
George H. Wade
Higher Education Surveys Branch

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
David Mathews, *Secretary*

Education Division
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FOREWORD

This report, containing analyses of various aggregations of fall 1974 higher education enrollment data, complements the already published *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1974–Basic Tables*, which consists of computer-generated tabulations of data compiled by level and control of institution, State, and individual institution. Tabulations are based on the "new method" of aggregating branches of multicampus institutions; that is, inclusion of those branches with institutions of the same level rather than with their parent institutions.

Much credit goes to Mrs. Rita D. Arroyo and Mrs. Nadine S. Rousselle, who contributed substantially to the collection, editing, and tabulation of the data comprising this report. As always, we are grateful to the college and university registrars and other officials who continue to cooperate in providing the basic data contained herein.

Edith M. Huddleston, Acting Chief
Higher Education Surveys Branch

Theodore H. Drews, Acting Director
Division of Survey Planning and Analysis

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INTRODUCTION

Enrollment in institutions of higher education has been increasing, although somewhat irregularly, for more than two decades.[1] College enrollment experienced its greatest rate of growth in the early and mid-sixties. The rate of growth began to moderate somewhat in the latter part of that decade, and showed strong signs of leveling off, diminishing to only 3.0 percent in fall 1972. However, this trend line changed direction in 1973, when higher education enrollment increased by 4.3 percent and showed an even sharper upturn in 1974, when the increase was 6.5 percent.

Control and level of institutions

Higher education enrollment, following a period of "ups and downs" during the 1940's, has increased annually since fall 1952. Since then, also, the proportion of students enrolled in public colleges and universities has grown steadily every year, from 51.8 percent in 1952[2] to 78.0 percent in 1974.

At the university level, the overall enrollment gain for fall 1974 was 2.7 percent, resulting from the combined increases in public (2.8 percent) and private (2.4 percent) universities. Other 4-year institutions gained 3.9 percent in fall 1974, an improvement over the 3.3-percent gain in fall 1973. In 1973, private other 4-year institutions had experienced a smaller gain than public other 4-year institutions (2.6 percent versus 3.7 percent). In 1974, their relative positions remained about the same, with enrollment at public other 4-year colleges increasing by 4.5 percent and at private other 4-year institutions, 2.9 percent.

As usual, 2-year institutions, in both 1973 and 1974, experienced the greatest growth in enrollment, and public 2-year colleges showed much greater enrollment growth than their private counterparts. In point of fact, private 2-year colleges actually lost enrollment in 1974. (See table 1.)

Figure A. Proportion of enrollment, by control of institution: Fall 1974

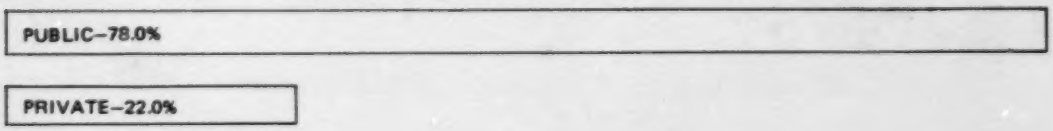
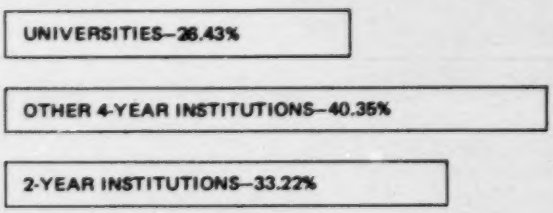


Figure B. Proportion of enrollment, by level of institution: Fall 1974



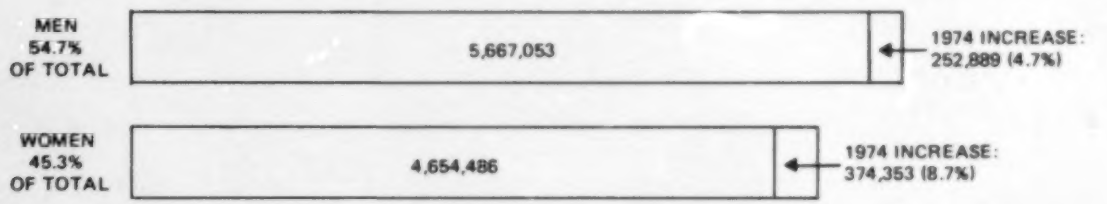
[1] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Educational Statistics*, 1974 ed., table 87, p. 75.

[2] Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Educational Institutions*, 1952 (circular no. 359), p. ii.

Sex of Students

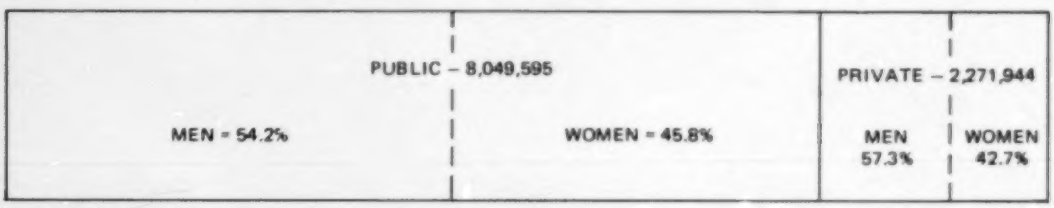
Continuing the trend since 1971, enrollment of women students in institutions of higher education showed a greater increase than that of men students, not only in percentage terms (this has occurred every year for more than a decade) but also in actual numbers. In fall 1974, female enrollment in all institutions of higher education increased by 8.7 percent; male, by 4.7 percent. (See table 2.) In 1974, women comprised 45.3 percent of total enrollment in institutions of higher education; in 1973, 44.2 percent, and in 1972, 43.3 percent.

Figure C. Enrollment, by sex of student: Fall 1974



In fall 1973 and in fall 1974, men and women both showed considerably greater enrollment increases in public than in private institutions. (See table 2.) Female enrollment increased by 10.0 percent in public institutions in 1974, following a 7.1-percent increase in 1973. Male enrollment in public institutions also showed a greater increase in 1974 (5.7 percent) than in 1973 (3.4 percent); the percentage gains were barely more than half those for women for those years. It is interesting to note that the proportion of enrollment in public institutions accounted for by women in 1974 was 45.8 percent, slightly higher than for all institutions.

Figure D. Sex of student and control of institution: Fall 1974



In private institutions, which enroll substantially fewer students than do public institutions, women comprised only 42.7 percent of the enrollment in 1974.

Within the public sector, in both 1973 and 1974, enrollment of women increased more rapidly than that of men in all levels of institutions. The greatest proportional disparity between rates of increase for men and women students occurred at the university level, but the greatest rates of increase–for both men and women–were in the 2-year institutions. (See figure E and table 2.)

Private institutions, while on a considerably more modest scale, experienced the same general differences in rates of increase between men and women students in fall 1974. Among all private institutions, enrollment of men students increased by 1.3 percent, in contrast to a gain of only 0.3 percent in 1973. Meanwhile, the relative increase in female enrollment in fall 1974 was the same as in 1973–4.2 percent. At the university level, male enrollment rose by only 0.3 percent–a considerable improvement, however, over the 2.4-percent decrease of the preceding year. On the other hand, enrollment of women showed some improvement in 1974 over 1973–gaining 5.9 percent in the latter year, against 4.2 percent in the former. In other 4-year institutions, enrollment of both sexes increased at a slightly greater rate than in 1973 (see table 2). In private 2-year institutions, enrollment for both groups declined in 1974, after posting gains in 1973. Men had

increased by 1.3 percent in 1973, and decreased by 0.2 percent in 1974. For women the decrease in 1974 was 1.2 percent, following a gain of 7.9 percent in 1973 (see table 2).

Figure E. Rates of increase, public institutions: 1974

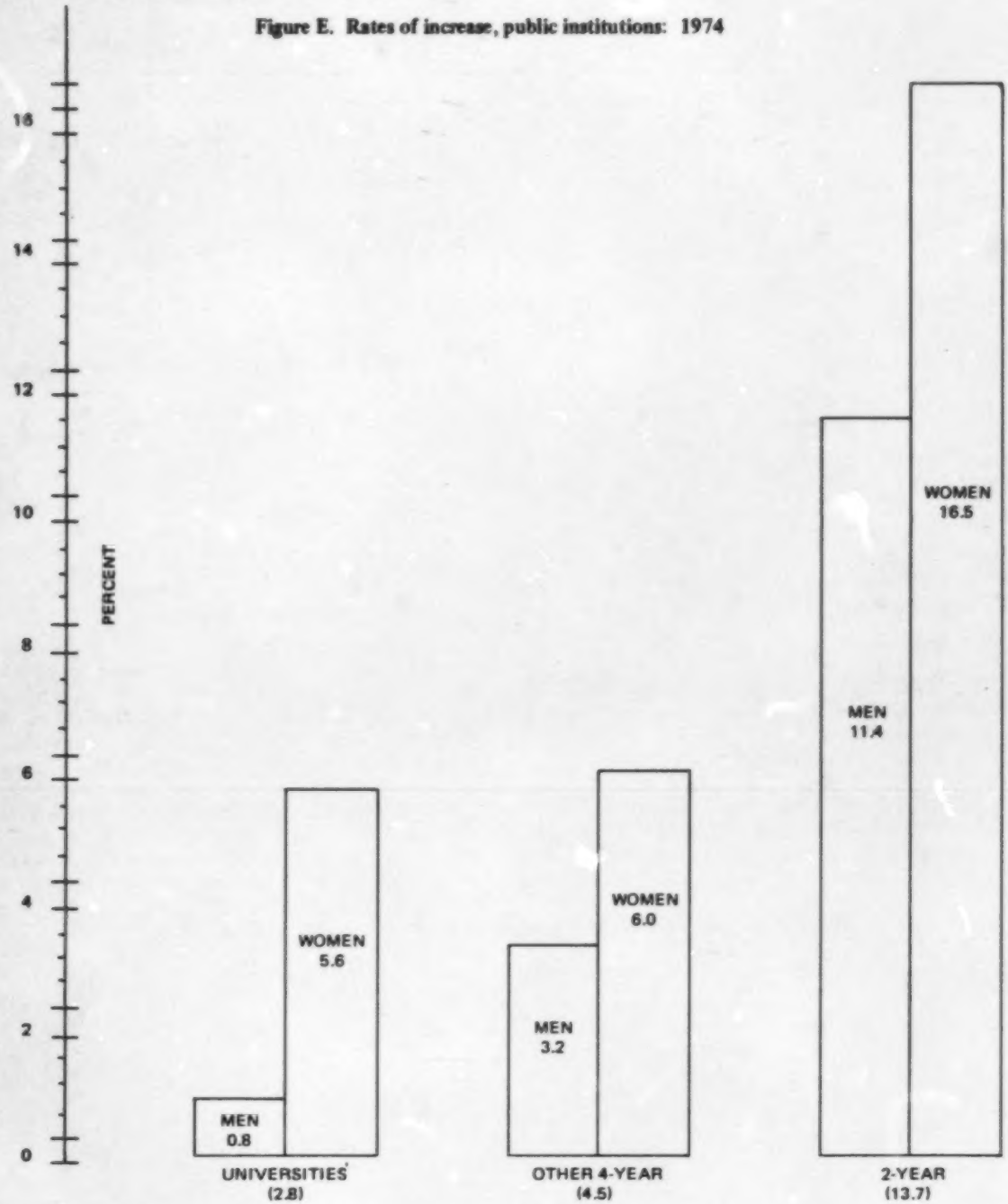
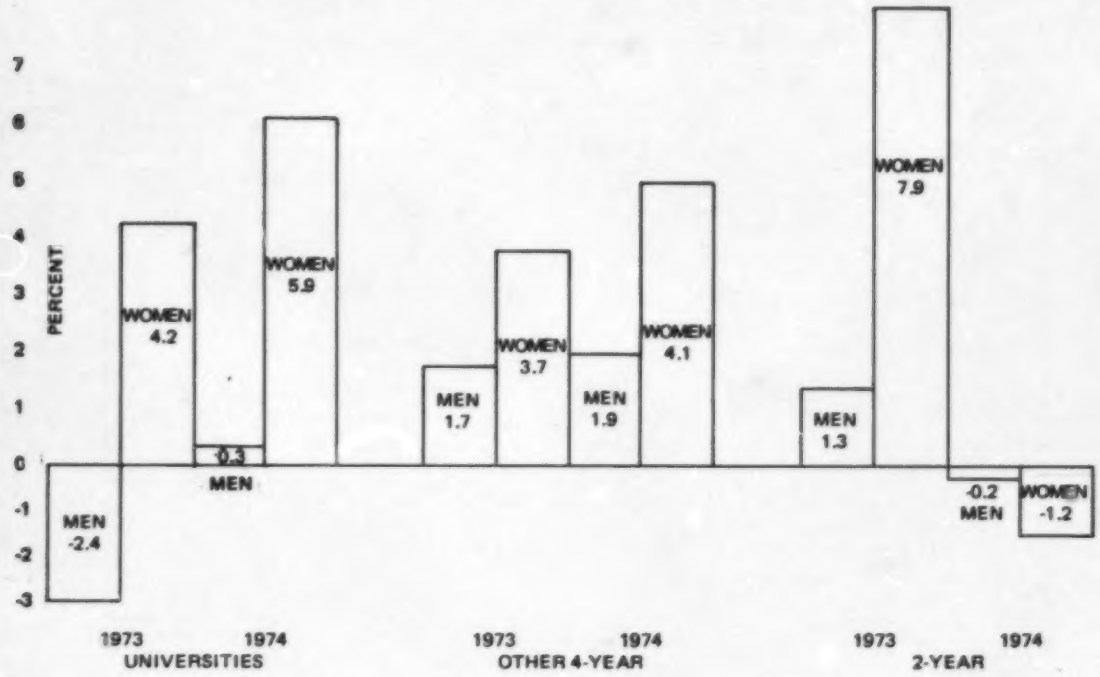


Figure F. Private institutions, enrollment changes: 1973 and 1974



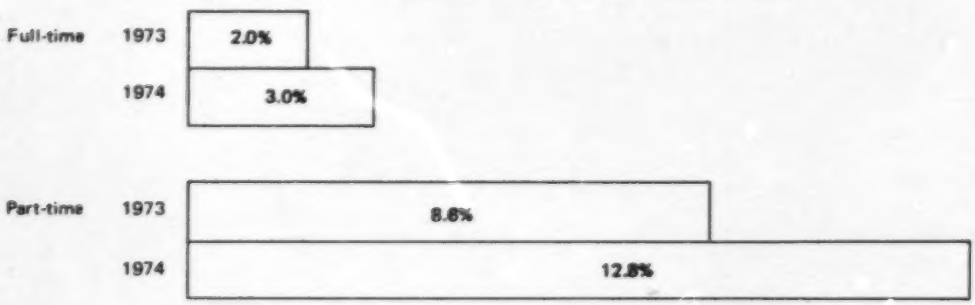
Attendance Status

As in fall 1973, enrollment of part-time students in fall 1974 increased at a rate more than four times that for full-time students.

In 1974, full-time enrollment in public institutions increased by 3.4 percent, with modest gains in universities (2.0 percent) and other 4-year institutions (2.4 percent after a gain of only 0.3 percent the previous year), and a more substantial gain at public 2-year colleges (6.2 percent). At private institutions, full-time enrollment increased by only 1.8 percent in fall 1974, following a very slight increase of 0.3 percent in 1973. In universities, the 1974 enrollment increase was 2.4 percent, and somewhat less (1.8 percent) in other 4-year institutions. In contrast, private 2-year institutions showed a loss of full-time enrollment of 1.7 percent.

Meanwhile, part-time enrollment continued to advance at an even greater pace than ever. At public institutions, the overall rate of increase for part-time students in fall 1974 was 14.5 percent, against 9.0

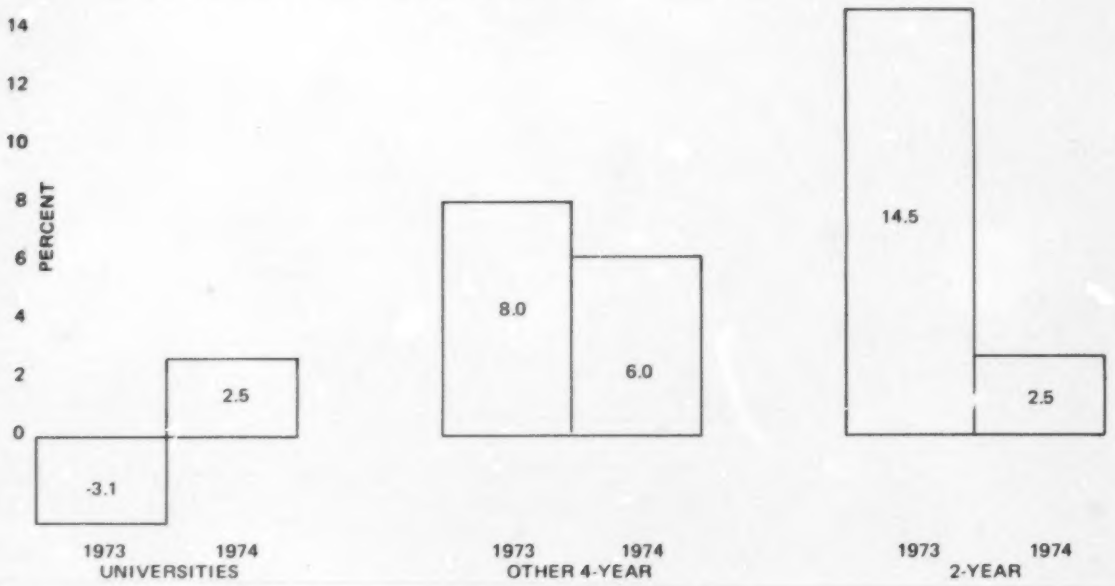
Figure G. Rate of increase in enrollment, by attendance status: 1973 and 1974



percent in 1973. At public universities, the increase in 1974 was 5.4 percent and at other 4-year institutions, 8.9 percent. At public 2-year institutions, enrollment increase for part-time students in fall 1974 was an astonishing 20.2 percent, following an 11.6 percent increase in 1973, resulting in a cumulative 2-year gain of 34.1 percent.

At private institutions, enrollment of part-time students increased in fall 1974 but generally at a lesser rate than in fall 1973—except for universities, where the rate of increase was 2.5 percent in 1974, following a loss of 3.1 percent in 1973. The rate of increase at other 4-year institutions declined from 8.0 percent in 1973 to 6.0 percent in 1974; the decline was much sharper in private 2-year institutions, from 14.5 percent in 1973 to only 2.5 percent in 1974, but the number of students involved was not very large (see table 3).

Figure H. Rates of change in part-time enrollment, private institutions: 1973 and 1974



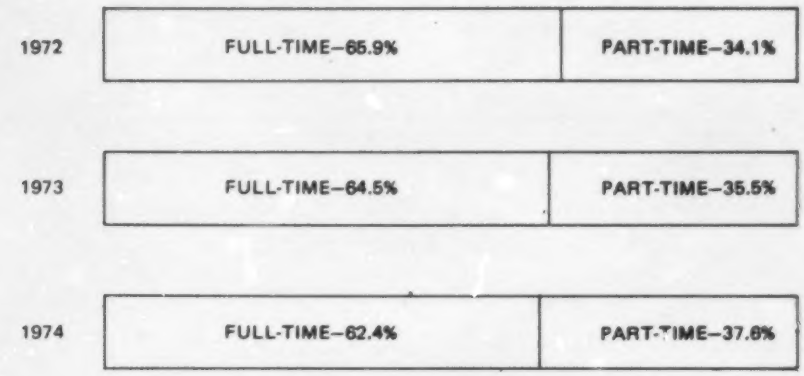
Full-Time-Equivalent Enrollment

The overall rate of growth for full-time-equivalent enrollment in 1974 was 4.5 percent, half again as much as in 1973—3.0 percent. This compares with a 6.5-percent gain in headcount enrollment in 1974, which was also about one-and-a-half times as much as the 4.3-percent gain in 1973. In public institutions, the rate of growth of full-time-equivalent enrollment in 1974 was 5.3 percent; in private institutions, 2.1 percent.

In recent years, enrollment of part-time students has been increasing at a much greater rate than that of full-time students. Quite naturally, the rate of growth in enrollment expressed in terms of full-time equivalents falls somewhere between the separate rates of growth of full-time and part-time enrollment. Inasmuch as full-time students still constitute a much larger portion of total enrollment than do part-time, the rate of growth for full-time equivalent enrollment is closer to the somewhat moderate rate of growth for full-time students than the more spectacular rate of growth for part-time students (see table 4). Because enrollment of part-time students has been increasing at a much greater rate than that of full-time students, the proportion of the total accounted for by the latter is diminishing rapidly.

The relative increase in growth rate of part-time male enrollments compared with full-time males is greater than the relative growth in the number of part-time female students compared with full-time females, which tends to diminish the rate of growth of the full-time-equivalent enrollment of men relative to that of women. Therefore, although the rate of growth of total headcount enrollment for women was less than twice the comparable rate for men in 1974 (8.7 percent versus 4.7 percent—a ratio of 1.85), the rate of

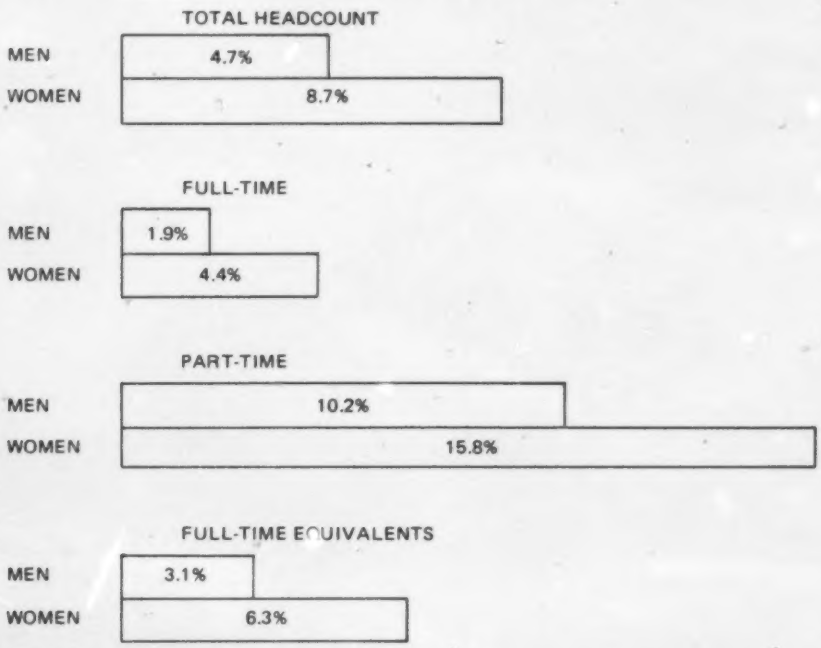
Figure I. The changing proportions of full-time and part-time enrollment: 1972-74



growth in full-time-equivalent terms for women was more than twice that for men (6.3 percent versus 3.1 percent–a ratio of 2.03).

The increase in male part-time enrollment was more than 5 times that of full-time, whereas the increase in female part-time enrollment was about 3.5 times that of full-time. The effect on full-time-equivalent enrollment is to diminish the growth rate of men as compared with that of women.

Figure J. Rates of growth, men vs. women: 1974



Level of Enrollment

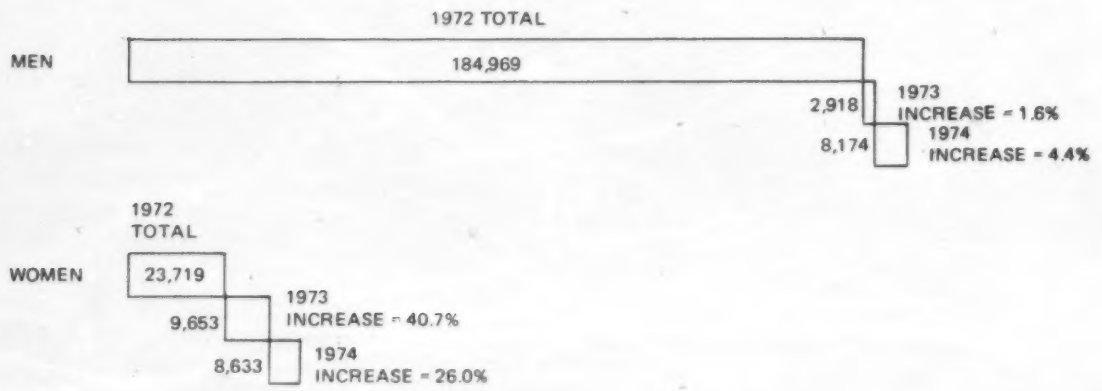
Enrollment of students in programs leading to a bachelor's or higher degree, or creditable toward a bachelor's degree, increased by 5.9 percent in 1974, almost double the 3.1-percent rate of increase in 1973. For public institutions, the 1974 rate of increase was 7.0 percent; for private institutions, 2.7 percent. For universities, the rate of increase was up substantially in 1974 from the rate of the previous year—from 0.5 percent to 2.8 percent. For other 4-year institutions, the rate of increase advanced slightly from a gain of 3.2 percent in 1973 to a gain of 3.9 percent in 1974. The rate of increase in 2-year institutions more than doubled from 1973 to 1974—from 6.8 percent to 13.9 percent.

For part-time students, the rate of increase in bachelor's-degree-credit or higher programs was more than 5 times the rate of increase for full-time students—13.0 percent versus 2.4 percent. The rate of increase for women was twice that for men—8.2 percent versus 4.1 percent. The rate of increase for students in undergraduate programs was 4.4 percent in 1974—not particularly impressive but considerably greater than the gain of only 0.7 percent in 1973. For undergraduate men, the 1974 gain was 3.0 percent, following a 0.3 percent loss in 1973. The rate of increase in the enrollment of women undergraduates was 6.2 percent in 1974, more than thrice the gain in 1973 (2.0 percent). The 1974 rate of increase for women undergraduates was also more than double the rate for men.

The number of students reported as "unclassified" continued to increase at a very rapid rate in 1974, but a little less spectacularly than in 1973. Rates of increase for men and women (somewhat surprisingly) were just about the same in 1974 (see table 5). The sharp increase in "unclassified" students can be attributed largely to the popularity of courses for personal enrichment or career advancement.

The rate of increase in enrollment in first-professional degree programs was greater than the overall increase in enrollment (7.6 percent versus 6.5 percent). The rate of increase for men students rose from 1.6 percent in 1973 to 4.4 in 1974, while that for women decelerated sharply—from a very spectacular 40.7 percent in 1973 to a merely spectacular 26.0 percent in 1974. In considering the relative rates of increase for men and women in these first-professional degree programs, it might at first seem that the enrollment of women must soon overtake that for men. Examination of the numbers of men and women students, however, reveals that this will not be the case, since of 238,066 students in these programs in 1974, men numbered 196,061 or 82.4 percent of the total. The increase in the number of men, 8,174, was almost as great as the increase in the number of women, 8,633. The fact that women's enrollment gains are compared with a much smaller enrollment base, of course, explains the much greater percentage increase. In 1973, when the rate of increase for women was 40.7 percent, compared with only 1.6 percent for men, the increase in the number of women was "only" 3 times that of men (9,653 versus 2,918).

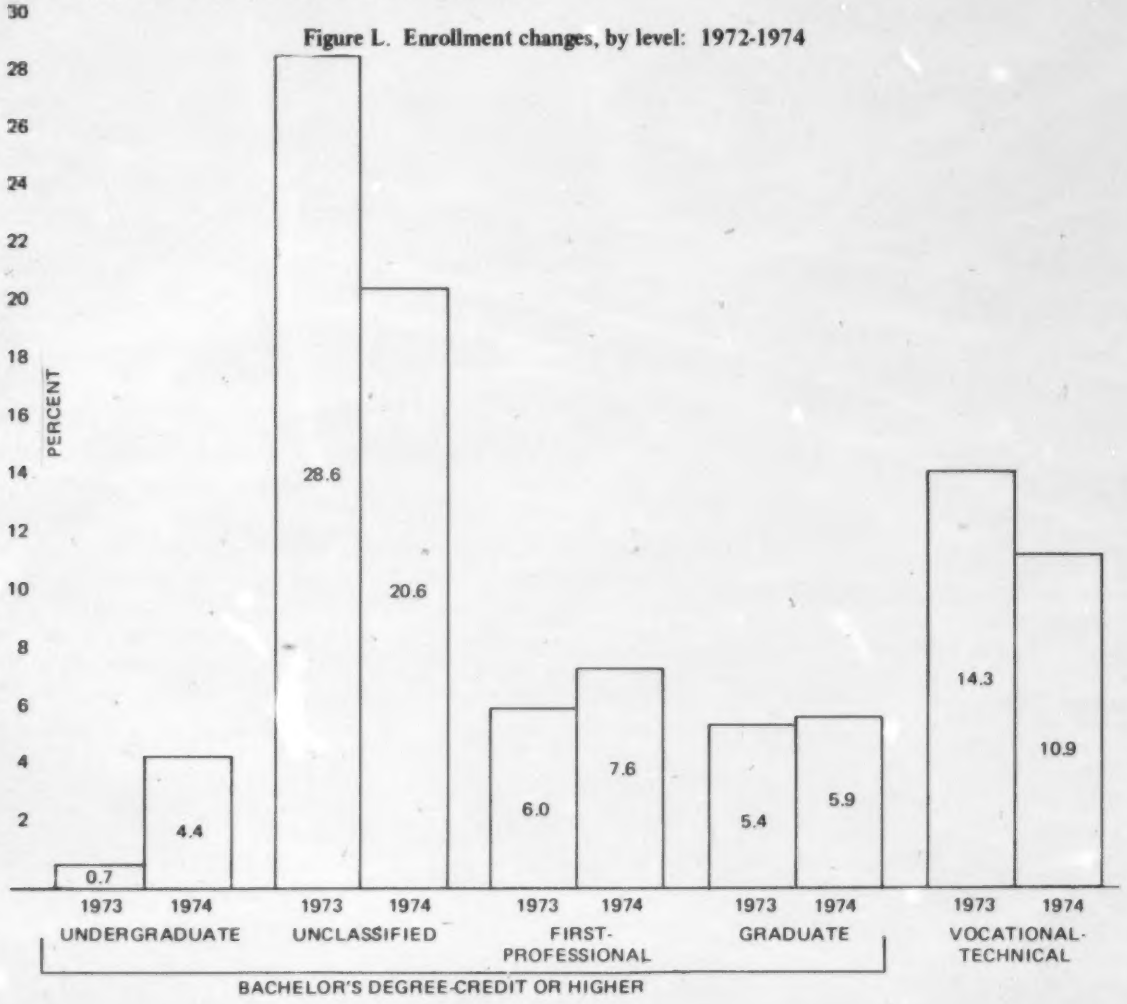
Figure K. Increase in enrollment of men and women in first-professional-degree programs: 1972-1974



Graduate students increased by 5.9 percent in 1974: males, by 2.4 percent, down by a third from the 3.3 percent rate of increase in 1973; females, by 10.6 percent (an advance from the 8.5 percent of 1973), a rate more than 4 times greater than that for men. Male graduate students, however, still comprised 55.7 percent of the total.

The reported enrollment of students in programs not leading to, or creditable to, a bachelor's degree (primarily vocational and technical programs) was up substantially again in 1974 (10.9 percent), but at a lesser rate than in 1973 (14.3 percent). Public institutions showed a gain of 11.8 percent in 1974 but private institutions had a loss of 4.2 percent following an unusually large increase of 39.1 percent in 1973. Universities, after a sharp decrease of 14.7 percent in 1973, followed with a somewhat smaller loss of 4.5 percent in 1974. Other 4-year institutions showed a slightly higher rate of increase (9.8 percent) in 1974 over their increase in 1973–8.4 percent. As might be expected, 2-year institutions had the greatest rate of increase (11.2 percent), but this was down from the 1973 increase (15.2 percent). Enrollment of women increased more than that for men (13.2 percent compared with 9.1 percent), but both rates were down from 1973. As usual, part-time students increased faster than full-time, but while the rate of increase grew from 10.0 percent in 1973 to 12. 2 percent in 1974, the rate of increase for full-time students was reduced by more than half from 19.5 percent in 1973 to 9.5 percent in 1974.

Figure L. Enrollment changes, by level: 1972-1974



First-Time Students

Enrollment of first-time entering freshmen increased by 6.4 percent in 1974, just a fraction below the 6.5-percent increase in total enrollment. At public institutions, the rate of increase was 7.4 percent and at private institutions, 2.2 percent. Both rates were slightly below their respective rates for total enrollment. The rate of increase for universities was up over 1973, from 0.6 to 4.2 percent. Other 4-year institutions rose from a modest gain of 2.2 percent in 1973 to a substantial gain of 5.6 percent in 1974. The greatest gain, of course, was posted by 2-year institutions—7.7 percent. First-time male students increased by 5.3 percent; females, by 7.7 percent. Although there were a million more full-time first-time students than part-time in fall 1974, part-time students outgained full-time by 12.0 percent compared with 4.3 percent. First-time students in vocational-technical programs increased by 9.4 percent in 1974; this, although down somewhat from the 14.3-percent gain in 1973, was still considerably higher than the 1974 gain of 5.6 percent for first-time students in bachelor's degree-credit programs.

Figure M. Rates of increase in enrollment of first-time students: 1972-1974

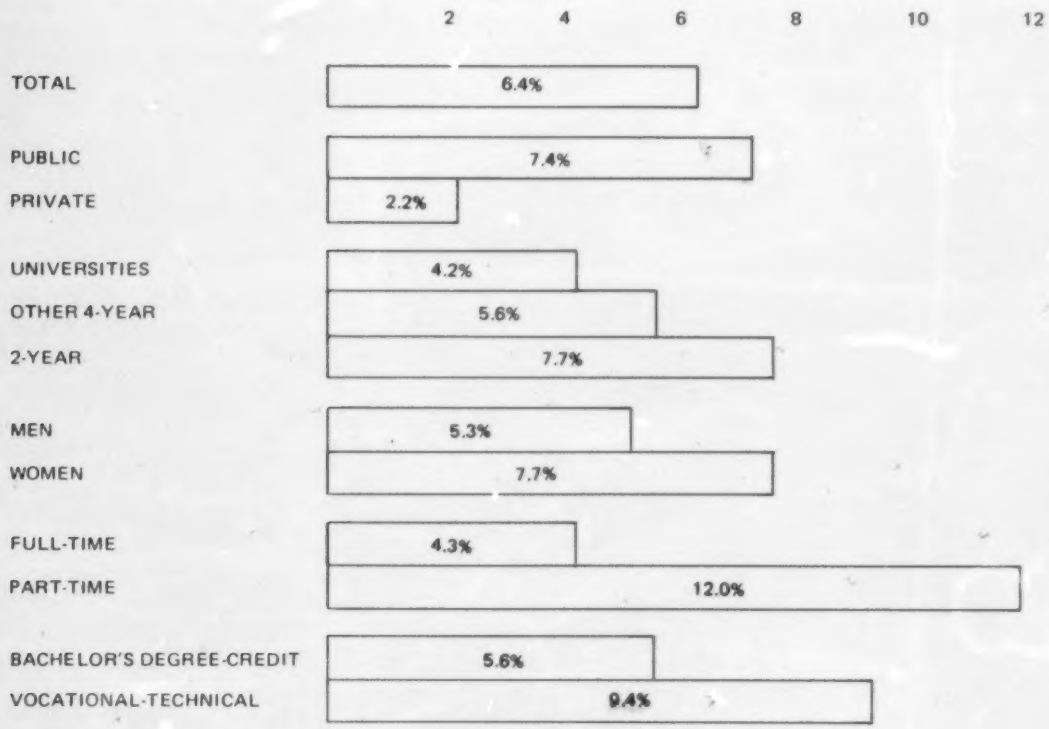


Table 1.– Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, with percent changes, by control and level of institution: Aggregate United States, fall 1972, 1973, and 1974

Control and level of institution	1972 fall enrollment	1973 fall enrollment	1974 fall enrollment	Percent change 1972-1973	Percent change 1973-1974
Total	9,297,787	9,694,297	10,321,539	4.3	6.5
Universities	2,646,898	2,656,153	2,728,348	0.3	2.7
Other 4-year	3,879,075	4,006,434	4,164,649	3.3	3.9
2-year	2,771,814	3,031,710	3,428,642	9.4	13.1
Public Institutions	7,122,875	7,478,407	8,049,595	5.0	7.6
Universities	1,967,189	1,977,010	2,032,765	0.5	2.8
Other 4-year	2,508,772	2,600,413	2,717,959	3.7	4.5
2-year	2,646,914	2,900,984	3,298,871	9.6	13.7
Private Institutions	2,174,912	2,215,890	2,271,944	1.9	2.5
Universities	679,709	679,143	695,583	-0.1	2.4
Other 4-year	1,370,303	1,406,021	1,446,590	2.6	2.9
2-year	124,900	130,726	129,771	4.7	-0.7

Table 2.–Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, with percent changes, by control and level of institution and sex of student: Aggregate United States, fall 1972, 1973, and 1974

Control and level of institution and sex of student	1972 fall enrollment	1973 fall enrollment	1974 fall enrollment	Percent change 1972-1973	Percent change 1973-1974
Total	9,297,787	9,694,297	10,321,539	4.3	6.5
Men	5,275,902	5,414,164	5,667,053	2.6	4.7
Women	4,021,885	4,280,133	4,654,486	6.4	8.7
Public Institutions	7,122,875	7,378,407	8,049,595	5.0	7.6
Men	3,995,129	4,129,660	4,365,969	3.4	5.7
Women	3,127,746	3,348,747	3,683,626	7.1	10.0
Universities	1,967,189	1,977,010	2,032,765	0.5	2.8
Men	1,166,163	1,154,826	1,164,098	-1.0	0.8
Women	801,026	822,184	868,667	2.6	5.6
Other 4-year	2,508,772	2,600,413	2,717,959	3.7	4.5
Men	1,339,427	1,376,133	1,920,606	2.7	3.2
Women	1,169,347	1,224,280	1,297,353	4.7	6.0
2-year	2,646,914	2,900,984	3,298,871	9.6	13.7
Men	1,489,539	1,598,701	1,781,265	7.3	11.4
Women	1,157,375	1,302,283	1,517,606	12.5	16.5
Private Institutions	2,174,912	2,215,890	2,271,944	1.9	2.5
Men	1,280,773	1,284,504	1,301,084	0.3	1.3
Women	894,139	931,386	970,860	4.2	4.2
Universities	679,709	679,143	695,583	-0.1	2.4
Men	438,381	427,694	429,195	-2.4	0.3
Women	241,328	251,449	266,388	4.2	5.9
Other 4-year	1,370,303	1,406,021	1,446,590	2.6	2.9
Men	781,422	795,074	810,303	1.7	1.9
Women	588,881	610,947	636,287	3.7	4.1
2-year	124,900	130,726	129,771	4.7	-0.7
Men	60,970	61,736	61,586	1.3	-0.2
Women	63,930	68,990	68,185	7.9	-1.2

Table 3.--Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, with percent changes, by control and level of institution and attendance status of student: Aggregate United States, fall 1972, 1973, and 1974

Control and level of institution and attendance status of student	1972 fall enrollment	1973 fall enrollment	1974 fall enrollment	Percent change 1972-1973	Percent change 1973-1974
Total	9,297,787	9,694,297	10,321,539	4.3	6.5
Full-time	6,131,407	6,256,685	6,442,469	2.0	3.0
Part-time	3,166,380	3,437,612	3,879,070	8.6	12.8
Public Institutions	7,122,875	7,478,407	8,049,595	5.0	7.6
Full-time	4,504,362	4,624,471	4,781,196	2.7	3.4
Part-time	2,618,513	2,853,936	3,268,399	9.0	14.5
Universities	1,967,189	1,977,010	2,032,765	0.5	2.8
Full-time	1,496,239	1,517,590	1,548,313	1.4	2.0
Part-time	470,950	459,420	484,452	-2.4	5.4
Other 4-year	2,508,772	2,600,413	2,717,959	3.7	4.5
Full-time	1,753,808	1,759,505	1,802,098	0.3	2.4
Part-time	754,964	840,908	915,861	11.4	8.9
2-year	2,646,914	2,900,984	3,298,871	9.6	13.7
Full-time	1,254,315	1,347,376	1,430,785	7.4	6.2
Part-time	1,392,599	1,553,608	1,868,086	11.6	20.2
Private Institutions	2,174,912	2,215,890	2,271,944	1.9	2.5
Full-time	1,627,045	1,632,214	1,661,273	0.3	1.8
Part-time	547,867	583,676	610,671	6.5	4.6
Universities	679,709	679,143	695,583	-0.1	2.4
Full-time	482,461	475,809	487,102	-1.4	2.4
Part-time	197,248	203,334	208,481	-3.1	2.5
Other 4-year	1,370,303	1,406,021	1,446,590	2.6	2.9
Full-time	1,046,009	1,055,912	1,075,389	0.9	1.8
Part-time	324,204	350,109	371,201	8.0	6.0
2-year	124,900	130,726	129,771	4.7	-0.7
Full-time	98,485	100,493	98,782	2.0	-1.7
Part-time	26,415	30,233	30,989	14.5	2.5

Table 4.—Number of full-time and part-time students and full-time-equivalent enrollment in institutions of higher education, with percent changes, by control of institution and sex of student: Aggregate United States, fall 1972, 1973, and 1974

Enrollment category	1972	1973	1974	Percent change 1972-1973	Percent change 1973-1974
Total	9,297,787	9,694,297	10,321,539	4.3	6.5
Full-time	6,131,407	6,256,685	6,442,469	2.0	3.0
Men	3,583,728	3,610,200	3,679,735	0.7	1.9
Women	2,547,679	2,646,485	2,762,734	3.9	4.4
Part-time	3,166,380	3,437,612	3,879,070	8.6	12.8
Men	1,692,174	1,803,964	1,987,318	6.6	10.2
Women	1,474,206	1,633,648	1,891,752	10.8	15.8
Full-time equivalents	7,186,867	7,402,555	7,735,492	3.0	4.5
Men	4,147,786	4,211,521	4,342,174	1.5	3.1
Women	3,066,081	3,191,034	3,393,318	4.1	6.3
Public Institutions	7,122,875	7,478,407	8,049,595	5.0	7.6
Full-time	4,504,362	4,624,471	4,781,196	2.7	3.4
Men	2,625,443	2,662,749	2,723,805	1.4	2.3
Women	1,878,919	1,961,722	2,057,391	4.4	4.8
Part-time	2,618,513	2,853,936	3,268,399	9.0	14.5
Men	1,369,686	1,466,911	1,642,164	7.1	11.9
Women	1,248,827	1,387,025	1,626,235	11.1	17.2
Full-time equivalents	5,377,200	5,575,783	5,870,662	3.7	5.3
Men	3,082,005	3,151,719	3,271,193	2.3	3.8
Women	2,295,195	2,424,064	2,599,469	5.6	7.2
Private Institutions	2,174,912	2,215,890	2,271,944	1.9	2.5
Full-time	1,627,045	1,632,014	1,661,273	0.3	1.8
Men	958,285	947,451	955,930	-1.1	0.9
Women	668,760	684,763	705,343	2.4	3.0
Part-time	547,867	583,676	610,671	6.5	4.6
Men	322,488	337,053	345,154	4.5	2.4
Women	225,379	246,623	265,517	9.4	7.7
Full-time equivalents	1,809,667	1,826,773	1,864,827	0.9	2.1
Men	1,065,181	1,059,802	1,070,981	-0.6	1.0
Women	743,886	766,971	793,846	3.1	3.5

Table 5.–Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, with percent changes, by type of program, level of enrollment, and sex of student: Aggregate United States, fall 1972, 1973, 1974

Enrollment category	1972 fall enrollment	1973 fall enrollment	1974 fall enrollment	Percent change 1972-1973	Percent change 1973-1974
Total	9,297,787	9,694,297	10,321,539	4.3	6.5
Bachelor's or Higher Degree-Credit	8,341,919	8,602,153	9,109,883	3.1	5.9
Public institutions	6,207,134	6,442,084	6,891,422	3.8	7.0
Private institutions	2,134,785	2,160,069	2,218,461	1.2	2.7
Universities	2,628,621	2,640,554	2,713,450	0.5	2.8
Other 4-year	3,827,094	3,948,021	4,102,687	3.2	3.9
2-year	1,886,204	2,013,578	2,293,746	6.8	13.9
Full-time	5,701,861	5,743,537	5,800,328	0.7	2.4
Part-time	2,640,058	2,858,616	3,229,555	8.3	13.0
Men	4,735,079	4,810,390	5,008,176	1.6	4.1
Women	3,606,840	3,791,763	4,101,707	5.1	8.2
Undergraduate	6,558,217	6,603,580	6,894,554	0.7	4.4
Men	3,665,210	3,653,111	3,762,545	-0.3	3.0
Women	2,893,007	2,950,469	3,132,009	2.0	6.2
Unclassified	505,068	649,364	783,173	28.6	20.6
Men	256,297	320,272	384,953	25.0	20.2
Women	248,771	329,092	398,220	32.3	21.0
First-professional	208,688	221,259	238,066	6.0	7.6
Men	184,969	187,887	196,061	1.6	4.4
Women	23,719	33,372	42,005	40.7	26.0
Graduate	1,069,946	1,127,950	1,194,090	5.4	5.9
Men	628,603	649,120	664,617	3.3	2.4
Women	441,343	478,830	529,473	8.5	10.6
Non-Bachelor's Degree Credit	955,868	1,092,144	1,211,656	14.3	10.9
Public institutions	915,741	1,036,323	1,158,173	13.2	11.8
Private institutions	40,127	55,821	53,483	39.1	-4.2

Table 6.—Enrollment of first-time students in institutions of higher education, with percent changes: Aggregate United States, fall 1972, 1973 and 1974

Enrollment category	1972 fall enrollment	1973 fall enrollment	1974 fall enrollment	Percent change 1972-1973	Percent change 1973-1974
Total	2,171,268	2,248,100	2,392,869	3.5	6.4
Public institutions	1,725,934	1,800,931	1,935,838	4.3	7.4
Private institutions	445,334	447,169	457,031	0.4	2.2
Universities	383,811	386,164	402,397	0.6	4.2
Other 4-year	689,616	704,979	744,761	2.2	5.6
2-year	1,097,841	1,156,957	1,245,711	5.4	7.7
Men	1,166,197	1,192,464	1,255,985	2.3	5.3
Women	1,005,071	1,055,636	1,136,884	5.0	7.7
Full-time	1,589,860	1,626,374	1,696,751	2.3	4.3
Part-time	581,408	621,726	696,118	6.9	12.0
Bachelor's degree-credit	1,757,540	1,775,228	1,875,453	1.0	5.6
Non-bachelor's	413,728	472,872	517,416	14.3	9.4

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

SURVEY BACKGROUND

Survey Population

The *Education Directory, 1974-75, Higher Education* (NCES Publication No. 75-119) was the source for the list of institutions included in the survey on which this report is based.

Institutions of higher education included in this report are classified as 2-year or 4-year institutions, with universities as a separate subclassification of the latter. The 4-year institutions are those that offer programs extending at least 4 years beyond high school. They comprise all institutions that grant bachelor's or higher degrees or some recognition equivalent to such degrees; e.g., ecclesiastical recognition in theological institutions. They may also offer organized occupational programs of less than 4 years that result in an associate degree or some other recognition of completion such as a certificate or diploma. Universities are those institutions that place considerable emphasis on graduate instruction (they confer advanced degrees as well as bachelor's degrees in a variety of liberal-arts fields) and have at least two professional schools that are not exclusively technological.

The numbers of institutions in the fall 1974 survey, and (for comparison) in the 1973 survey, were as follows:

Level of institution	1974			1973		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
All institutions	2,763	1,222	1,541	2,736	1,209	1,527
4-year institutions	1,756	452	1,304	1,729	446	1,283
Universities	159	94	65	159	94	65
Other 4-year	1,597	358	1,239	1,570	352	1,218
2-year institutions	1,007	770	237	1,007	763	244

Aggregation of Branches in Tabulations

To achieve maximum comprehension of the differences between the traditional method of aggregation and the current method, institutional units that have changed their classification in the new system of aggregation have been made easily identifiable. Six separately identifiable classifications of institutional units have replaced the former three. Thus, instead of simply universities (including all their branches), other 4-year institutions (including all their branches), and independent 2-year institutions, six classifications of institutional units are now identifiable—the three original classifications of institutions plus three additional classifications for branches of institutions: other 4-year branches of universities, 2-year branches of universities, and 2-year branches of other 4-year institutions. These six classifications are identified by numerical code, as follows:

1—university (including only those branches classified at the university level)
2—other 4-year institution (including only those branches classified at the other 4-year level)
3—2-year institution (including only their own branches)
4—4-year branch of university
5—2-year branch of university
6—2-year branch of other 4-year institution

The first three codes, of course, include branches of institutions, if they are at the same level as the parent institution. In the past, branches have always been aggregated with their parent institutions, but now the capability exists to aggregate them either with their parent institutions or with institutions and branches at the same (program) level:

Before	After
university = 1 + 4 + 5	university = 1
other 4-year = 2 + 6	other 4-year = 2 + 4
2-year = 3	2-year = 3 + 5 + 6

Inasmuch as equal emphasis has been placed on both whole institutions and individual institutional reporting units, users will find the following table of the six classifications of institutional units–institutions and branches–of considerable assistance in understanding the impact of moving branches from their parent institutions to groups of institutions at the same program level (see also appendix B):

Institutional unit	1974			1973		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
All institutions	3,038	1,453	1,585	3,015	1,443	1,572
Universities	161	96	65	161	96	65
Other 4-year	1,626	364	1,262	1,601	359	1,242
2-year	1,058	818	240	1,061	814	247
4-yr. br. of univ.	102	92	10	103	93	10
2-yr. br. of univ.	75	75	–	74	74	–
2-yr. br. of other 4-year	16	8	8	15	7	8

For the convenience of the reader, the questionnaire used in the survey is reproduced in appendix B of this report. Complete data were received for all 2,763 institutions in the survey, and total enrollment figures for these institutions have been entered in each cell of the questionnaire.

Questionnaire Editing

Each report form filed in this survey was compared with the report form filed by each institution for the comparable 1973 survey. Large differences in enrollment patterns were accepted if reasons for them were readily apparent. If further information was needed, institutions were contacted by letter and/or telephone for verification, revision, or additions to the figures reported. These procedures undoubtedly eliminated the larger reporting errors, but the extent to which small, unrecognized errors may remain is unknown.

For the convenience of the reader as well as for ease in statistical tabulation, totals have not been rounded but are given as they were obtained–by simple addition of the figures for individual institutions. This does not imply that totals and subtotals are accurate to the last digit. It was believed, however, that the data could be more conveniently used if the many subtotals obtained in the analysis were reported in such a way that they would add exactly to the totals. Also, in view of the care with which the data were compiled by respondents and reviewed by the National Center for Education Statistics, it seemed appropriate that the totals reflect the individual reports.

APPENDIX B

TRADITIONAL METHOD OF AGGREGATING BRANCHES

Tabulations and other presentations of data by level of institution in the body of this report are based on the "new method" of aggregating branches; that is, the branches are included with institutions at their own level. For the sake of comparison, particularly for users for whom time-series data based on the traditional method of aggregation (branches with parent institutions) are required, tabulations identical with those in the body of the report but based on the traditional method of aggregation are included in this appendix. (The following tables are numbered in consonance with the text tables, except that the appendix tables use the letter B [e.g., table B-1]. Difference in aggregation method produced differences in figures for the two sets of tables, with the exception of tables 4 and B-4.)

Table B-1.–Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, with percent changes, by control and level of institution: Aggregate United States, fall 1972, 1973, and 1974

Control and level of institution	1972 fall enrollment	1973 fall enrollment	1974 fall enrollment	Percent change 1972-1973	Percent change 1973-1974
Total	9,297,787	9,694,297	10,321,539	4.3	6.5
Universities	3,093,006	3,193,399	3,283,967	3.2	2.8
Other 4-year	3,533,847	3,573,081	3,719,021	1.1	4.1
2-year	2,670,934	2,927,817	3,318,551	9.6	13.3
Public Institutions	7,122,875	7,478,407	8,049,595	5.0	7.6
Universities	2,386,751	2,487,685	2,566,239	4.2	3.2
Other 4-year	2,182,591	2,186,128	2,286,946	0.2	4.6
2-year	2,553,533	2,804,594	3,196,410	9.8	14.0
Private Institutions	2,174,912	2,215,890	2,271,944	1.9	2.5
Universities	706,255	705,714	717,728	-0.1	1.7
Other 4-year	1,351,256	1,386,953	1,432,075	2.6	3.3
2-year	117,401	123,223	122,141	5.0	-0.9

Table B-2.–Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, with percent changes, by control and level of institution and sex of student: Aggregate United States, fall 1972, 1973, and 1974

Control and level of institution and sex of student	1972 fall enrollment	1973 fall enrollment	1974 fall enrollment	Percent change 1972-1973	Percent change 1973-1974
Total	9,297,787	9,694,297	10,321,539	4.3	6.5
Men	5,275,902	5,414,164	5,667,053	2.6	4.7
Women	4,021,885	4,280,133	4,654,486	6.4	8.7
Public Institutions	7,122,875	7,478,407	8,049,595	5.0	7.6
Men	3,995,129	4,129,660	4,365,969	3.4	5.7
Women	3,127,746	3,348,747	3,683,626	7.1	10.0
Universities	2,386,751	2,487,685	2,566,239	4.2	3.2
Men	1,407,320	1,441,570	1,459,013	2.4	1.2
Women	979,431	1,046,115	1,107,226	6.8	5.8
Other 4-year	2,182,591	2,186,128	2,286,946	0.2	4.6
Men	1,149,040	1,141,482	1,179,372	-0.7	3.3
Women	1,033,551	1,044,646	1,107,574	1.1	6.0
2-year	2,553,533	2,804,594	3,196,410	9.8	14.0
Men	1,438,769	1,546,608	1,727,584	7.5	11.7
Women	1,114,764	1,257,986	1,468,826	12.8	16.8
Private Institutions	2,174,912	2,215,890	2,271,944	1.9	2.5
Men	1,280,773	1,284,504	1,301,084	0.3	1.3
Women	894,139	931,386	970,860	4.2	4.2
Universities	706,255	705,714	717,728	-0.1	1.7
Men	453,113	441,765	439,925	-2.5	-0.4
Women	253,142	263,949	277,803	4.3	5.2
Other 4-year	1,351,256	1,386,953	1,432,075	2.6	3.3
Men	770,172	784,374	803,068	1.8	2.4
Women	581,084	602,579	629,007	3.7	4.4
2-year	117,401	123,223	122,141	5.0	-0.9
Men	57,488	58,365	58,091	1.5	-0.5
Women	59,913	64,858	64,050	8.3	-1.2

Table B-3.–Total enrollment in institutions of higher-education, with percent changes, by control and level of institution and attendance status of student: Aggregate United States, fall 1972, 1973, and 1974

Control and level of institution and attendance status of student	1972 fall enrollment	1973 fall enrollment	1974 fall enrollment	Percent change 1972-1973	Percent change 1973-1974
Total	9,297,787	9,694,297	10,321,539	4.3	6.5
Full-time	6,131,407	6,256,685	6,442,469	2.0	3.0
Part-time	3,166,380	3,437,612	3,879,070	8.6	12.8
Public Institutions	7,122,875	7,478,407	8,049,595	5.0	7.6
Full-time	4,504,362	4,624,471	4,781,196	2.7	3.4
Part-time	2,618,513	2,853,936	3,268,399	9.0	14.5
Universities	2,386,751	2,487,685	2,566,239	4.2	3.2
Full-time	1,778,077	1,856,013	1,901,007	4.4	2.4
Part-time	608,679	631,672	665,232	3.8	5.3
Other 4-year	2,182,591	2,186,128	2,286,946	0.2	4.6
Full-time	1,527,934	1,489,885	1,511,807	-2.5	1.5
Part-time	654,657	706,243	775,139	7.9	9.8
2-year	2,553,533	2,804,594	3,196,410	9.8	14.0
Full-time	1,198,356	1,288,573	1,368,382	7.5	6.2
Part-time	1,355,177	1,516,021	1,828,028	11.9	20.6
Private Institutions	2,174,912	2,215,890	2,271,944	1.9	2.5
Full-time	1,627,045	1,632,214	1,661,273	0.3	1.8
Part-time	547,867	583,676	610,671	6.5	4.6
Universities	706,255	705,714	717,728	-0.1	1.7
Full-time	500,052	493,532	499,418	-1.3	1.2
Part-time	206,203	212,182	218,310	2.9	2.9
Other 4-year	1,351,256	1,386,953	1,432,075	2.6	3.3
Full-time	1,033,999	1,043,099	1,068,260	0.9	2.4
Part-time	317,257	343,854	363,815	8.4	5.8
2-year	117,401	123,223	122,141	5.0	-0.9
Full-time	92,994	95,583	93,595	2.8	-2.1
Part-time	24,407	27,640	28,546	13.2	3.3

Table B-4.—Number of full-time and part-time students and full-time-equivalent enrollment in institutions of higher education, with percent changes, by control of institution and sex of student: Aggregate United States, fall 1972, 1973, and 1974

Enrollment category	1972	1973	1974	Percent change 1972-1973	Percent change 1973-1974
Total	9,297,787	9,694,297	10,321,539	4.3	6.5
Full-time	6,131,407	6,256,685	6,442,469	2.0	3.0
Men	3,583,728	3,610,200	3,679,735	0.7	1.9
Women	2,547,679	2,646,485	2,762,734	3.9	4.4
Part-time	3,166,380	3,437,612	3,879,070	8.6	12.8
Men	1,692,174	1,803,964	1,987,318	6.6	10.2
Women	1,474,206	1,633,648	1,891,752	10.8	15.8
Full-time equivalents	7,186,867	7,402,555	7,735,492	3.0	4.5
Men	4,147,786	4,211,521	4,342,174	1.5	3.1
Women	3,066,081	3,191,034	3,393,318	4.1	6.3
Public Institutions	7,122,875	7,478,407	8,049,595	5.0	7.6
Full-time	4,504,362	4,624,471	4,781,196	2.7	3.4
Men	2,625,443	2,662,749	2,723,805	1.4	2.3
Women	1,878,919	1,961,722	2,057,391	4.4	4.8
Part-time	2,618,513	2,853,936	3,268,399	9.0	14.5
Men	1,369,686	1,466,911	1,642,164	7.1	11.9
Women	1,248,827	1,387,025	1,626,235	11.1	17.2
Full-time equivalents	5,377,200	5,575,783	5,870,662	3.7	5.3
Men	3,082,005	3,151,719	3,271,193	2.3	3.8
Women	2,295,195	2,424,064	2,599,469	5.6	7.2
Private Institutions	2,174,912	2,215,890	2,271,944	1.9	2.5
Full-time	1,627,045	1,632,014	1,661,273	0.3	1.8
Men	958,285	947,451	955,930	-1.1	0.9
Women	668,760	684,763	705,343	2.4	3.0
Part-time	547,867	583,676	610,671	6.5	4.6
Men	322,488	337,053	345,154	4.5	2.4
Women	225,379	246,623	265,517	9.4	7.7
Full-time equivalents	1,809,667	1,826,773	1,864,827	0.9	2.1
Men	1,065,181	1,059,802	1,070,981	-0.6	1.0
Women	743,886	766,971	793,846	3.1	3.5

Table B-5.–Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, with percent changes, by type of program, level of enrollment, and sex of student: Aggregate United States, fall 1972, 1973, and 1974

Enrollment category	1972 fall enrollment	1973 fall enrollment	1974 fall enrollment	Percent change 1972-1973	Percent change 1973-1974
Total	9,297,787	9,694,297	10,321,539	4.3	6.5
Bachelor's or Higher Degree-Credit	8,341,919	8,602,153	9,109,883	3.1	5.9
Public institutions	6,207,134	6,442,684	6,891,422	3.8	7.0
Private institutions	2,134,785	2,160,069	2,218,461	1.2	2.7
Universities	3,056,681	3,156,117	3,243,738	3.3	2.8
Other 4-year	3,488,237	3,519,368	3,662,387	0.9	4.1
2-year	1,797,001	1,926,668	2,203,758	7.2	14.4
Full-time	5,701,861	5,743,537	5,800,328	0.7	2.4
Part-time	2,640,058	2,858,616	3,229,555	8.3	13.0
Men	4,735,079	4,810,390	5,008,176	1.6	4.1
Women	3,606,840	3,791,763	4,101,707	5.1	8.2
Undergraduate	6,558,217	6,603,580	6,894,554	0.7	4.4
Men	3,665,210	3,653,111	3,762,545	-0.3	3.0
Women	2,893,007	2,950,469	3,132,009	2.0	6.2
Unclassified	505,068	649,364	783,173	28.6	20.6
Men	256,297	320,272	384,953	25.0	20.2
Women	248,771	329,092	398,220	32.3	21.0
First-professional	208,688	221,259	238,066	6.0	7.6
Men	184,969	187,887	196,661	1.6	4.4
Women	23,719	33,372	42,605	40.7	26.0
Graduate	1,069,946	1,127,950	1,194,090	5.4	5.9
Men	628,603	649,120	664,617	3.3	2.4
Women	441,343	478,830	529,473	8.5	10.6
Non-Bachelor's Degree-Credit	955,868	1,092,144	1,211,656	14.3	10.9
Public institutions	915,741	1,036,323	1,158,173	13.2	11.8
Private institutions	40,127	55,821	53,483	39.1	-4.2
Universities	36,325	37,282	40,229	2.6	7.9
Other 4-year	45,610	51,662	56,634	13.3	9.6
2-year	873,933	1,003,200	1,114,793	14.8	11.1
Men	540,823	603,774	658,887	11.6	9.1
Women	415,045	488,370	552,779	17.7	13.2
Full-time	429,546	513,148	562,141	19.5	9.5
Part-time	526,322	578,996	649,515	10.0	12.2

Table B-6.–Enrollment of first-time students in institutions of higher education with percent changes: Aggregate United States, fall 1972, 1973, and 1974

Enrollment category	1972 fall enrollment	1973 fall enrollment	1974 fall enrollment	Percent change 1972-1973	Percent change 1973-1974
Total	2,171,268	2,248,100	2,392,869	3.5	6.4
Public institutions	1,725,934	1,800,931	1,935,838	4.3	7.4
Private institutions	445,334	447,169	457,031	0.4	2.2
Universities	466,194	486,027	510,989	4.3	5.1
Other 4-year	641,981	640,810	677,110	-0.2	5.7
2-year	1,063,093	1,121,263	1,204,770	5.5	7.5
Men	1,166,197	1,192,464	1,255,985	2.3	5.3
Women	1,005,071	1,055,636	1,136,884	5.0	7.7
Full-time	1,589,860	1,626,374	1,696,751	2.3	4.3
Part-time	581,408	621,726	696,118	6.9	12.0
Bachelor's degree-credit	1,757,540	1,775,228	1,875,453	1.0	5.6
Non-bachelor's	413,728	472,872	517,416	14.3	9.4

APPENDIX C
SURVEY REPORT FORM

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

HIGHER EDUCATION GENERAL INFORMATION SURVEY

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION, 1974

PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM

OMB NO. 51-R0738
APPROVAL EXPIRES: 6/30/75

1. INSTITUTION CODE NUMBER

2. DUE DATE
November 1, 1974

Items 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 MUST be completed by all institutions. If applicable, complete items 7 and 8. Submit a separate survey form for each of the campuses or branch campuses of the institution. If it is impossible to provide separate data for any branch campus, and the data for that branch must be included in the parent institution's report, indicate this in item 8 below. **Return the completed form to the U.S. Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics, ATTENTION: Room 2164 HEGIS, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW., Washington, D.C. 20202, or your HEGIS coordinator.**

3. NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION OR CAMPUS COVERED BY THIS REPORT *(Include city, State, and ZIP code)*

4. NAME AND TITLE OF RESPONDENT

5. TELEPHONE NUMBER OF RESPONDENT *(Area code, local number and extension)*

6. THE INSTITUTION COVERED BY THIS REPORT IS *(Check only one)*

(a) ☐ A SINGLE-CAMPUS INSTITUTION

(b) ☐ A MAIN CAMPUS *("Parent" institution)* WITH ONE OR MORE BRANCH CAMPUSES AND/OR OTHER CAMPUSES *(Specify in item 8 below)*

(c) ☐ A BRANCH CAMPUS OF A PARENT INSTITUTION *(Write the name of parent institution below)*

(d) ☐ ONE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVELY EQUAL CAMPUSES OF A MULTI-CAMPUS INSTITUTION

7. IF THE INSTITUTION COVERED BY THIS REPORT IS INCLUDED IN AN "INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM", WRITE THE NAME OF THE SYSTEM BELOW.

8. PARENT INSTITUTIONS *(As checked in item 6b)* SHOULD LIST THE NAMES OF ALL THEIR BRANCH CAMPUSES BELOW. USE THE FIRST COLUMN TO SHOW WHETHER DATA FOR ANY OF THESE UNITS ARE INCLUDED WITH THE DATA FOR THE "PARENT" IN THIS REPORT.

ARE DATA FOR THIS UNIT INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT?	NAME OF BRANCH CAMPUS AND/OR OTHER CAMPUS	ADDRESS *(City, State, and ZIP code)*
☐ YES ☐ NO		
☐ YES ☐ NO		
☐ YES ☐ NO		

Data shown on the form are for the aggregate United States

DEFINITIONS

MULTI-CAMPUS INSTITUTION. An organization bearing a resemblance to an institutional system, but unequivocally designated as a single institution with either of two organizational structures: *(1)* an institution having two or more campuses responsible to a central administration *(which central administration may or may not be located on one of the administratively equal campuses)* or *(2)* an institution having a main campus with one or more branch campuses attached to it.

MAIN CAMPUS. In those institutions comprised of a main campus and one or more branch campuses, the main campus *(sometimes called the parent institution)* is usually the location of the core, primary, or most comprehensive program. Unless the institution-wide or central administrative office for such institutions is reported to be at a different location, the main campus is also the location of the central administrative office.

BRANCH CAMPUS. A campus of an institution of higher education which is organized on a relatively permanent basis *(i.e., has a relatively permanent administration)*, which offers an organized program or programs of work of at least 2 years *(as opposed to courses)*, and which is located in a community different from that in which its parent institution is located. To be considered in a community different from that of the parent institution, a branch shall be located beyond a reasonable commuting distance from the main campus of the parent institution.

INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM. A complex of two or more institutions of higher education, each separately organized or independently complete, under the control or supervision of a single administrative body.

NAME OF INSTITUTION | INSTITUTION CODE NUMBER | DUE DATE

PLEASE read the instructions and definitions on the next page before completing this questionnaire. ALL STUDENTS ENROLLED *(resident and extension)*	LINE NO.	HEADCOUNT					FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT OF PART-TIME HEADCOUNT *(6)*
		MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL *(5)*	
		FULL-TIME *(1)*	PART-TIME *(2)*	FULL-TIME *(3)*	PART-TIME *(4)*		
A. FIRST-TIME STUDENTS *(entering freshmen)*							
1. IN BACHELOR'S-DEGREE-CREDIT PROGRAMS *(Also included on line 04 below)*	01	761,682	220,406	665,498	227,867	1,875,453	170,255
2. IN NON-BACHELOR'S-DEGREE-CREDIT PROGRAMS *(Also included on line 04 below)*	02	144,848	129,049	124,723	118,796	517,416	91,236
B. UNDERGRADUATES							
1. LOWER DIVISION UNDERGRADUATES							
a. In Bachelor's-Degree-Credit programs *(Includes students reported on line 01 above)*	03	1,797,301	694,211	1,465,558	673,264	4,630,334	522,307
b. In Non-Bachelor's-Degree-Credit Programs *(Includes students reported on line 02 above)*	04	313,934	344,943	304,572	248,207	1,211,656	239,235
2. UPPER DIVISION UNDERGRADUATES	05	1,040,242	231,041	813,162	180,190	2,264,635	166,291
3. TOTAL UNDERGRADUATES *(sum of lines 03, 04, and 05)*	06	3,151,477	1,270,195	2,526,927	1,158,026	8,106,625	927,820
C. UNCLASSIFIED STUDENTS	07	71,663	313,033	45,238	352,817	782,751	224,073
D. FIRST-PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS	08	180,291	15,770	37,884	4,121	238,066	9,471
E. GRADUATE STUDENTS	09	276,304	388,320	152,685	376,788	1,194,097	283,199
F. GRAND TOTAL-ALL STUDENTS IN SURVEY *(sum of lines 06 through 09)*	10	3,679,735	1,987,318	2,762,734	1,891,752	10,321,539	1,444,096

IF THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM AT YOUR INSTITUTION HAS CHANGED DURING THE PAST YEAR SO THAT THIS YEAR'S FALL ENROLLMENT REPORT IS SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT FROM THE REPORT SUBMITTED IN FALL 1973, PLEASE EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCES.

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS AND DEFINITIONS BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM. DETACH THIS PORTION AND RETURN THE COMPLETED FORM TO THE U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION, NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, ATTENTION: ROOM 2164-HEGIS, 400 MARYLAND AVENUE, SW., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202, OR YOUR **HEGIS** COORDINATOR.

DEFINITIONS

FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT ENROLLMENT data requested on this year's form are for **PART-TIME STUDENTS** only. Report FTE's as **WHOLE** numbers only.

FIRST-TIME STUDENTS – Entering freshmen who have not previously attended **ANY** college. Include students who attended college for the first time in the summer of 1973. Also include students who entered with advanced standing *(college credits earned before graduation from high school)*.

BACHELOR'S-DEGREE-CREDIT PROGRAMS – Any work creditable toward a bachelor's degree. In 2-year institutions, those programs from which the credits earned are transferable to a bachelor's degree program.

NON-BACHELOR'S-DEGREE-CREDIT PROGRAMS – Organized occupational curriculums of less than four years, primarily in the vocational and technical fields, not chiefly creditable toward a bachelor's degree. Normally terminal and result in formal recognition such as a certificate or diploma.

LOWER DIVISION – In 4-year institutions, includes freshmen and sophomores in bachelor's degree programs. In 2-year institutions, includes students in associate degree programs. Also includes, in all levels of institutions, students in terminal-occupational programs of one, two, or three years that result in formal recognition below the baccalaureate.

UPPER DIVISION – Students who have completed the sophomore year and typically are enrolled in a 4- or 5-year bachelor's degree program. *(Students in professional programs of 6 or more years should generally be included on line 08).*

UNCLASSIFIED STUDENTS – Not candidates for a degree or other formal award, although taking courses in regular classes with other students. This category includes students who cannot be classified by academic level as well as students who already have degrees but who are taking additional courses at the same degree level or lower; this also applies to students with degrees below the baccalaureate at 2-year institutions.

FIRST-PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS – Students enrolled in a professional school or program which required at least 2 academic years of college work for entrance and a total of at least 6 years for a degree. Report only students in those first-professional degree programs in the fields of medicine, law, and theology specified in Part A of OE Form 2300-2.5 Students Enrolled for Advanced Degrees. Students in programs requiring only 4 or 5 years beyond high school should be reported as undergraduates.

GRADUATE STUDENTS – Students who hold the bachelor's or first-professional degree, or equivalent, and are taking work at the graduate level.

FULL-TIME STUDENTS – Those whose academic load – coursework or other required activity – is at least 75% of the **normal full-time load.**

NORMAL FULL-TIME LOAD – Usually determined by dividing the total number of credits required for completing the program by the number of terms normally required to obtain them.

INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: Listings of data for individual institutions are regularly included in published reports of this survey.

Proofread the completed report before returning it to the U.S. Office of Education.

This report should include only college-level students taking work creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree or some other formal recognition below the baccalaureate.

If you need clarification of any item on the questionnaire, please call **Mr. George H. Wade,** U.S. Office of Education, (202) 245-8392, in Washington, D.C.

If exact counts are lacking for a particular category of students that should be reported, include an estimate for that group.

Do **NOT** fill out separate forms for extension centers. Only campuses with their own FICE code numbers should be reported on separate questionnaire Extension students should be reported on the form for the main campus.

COMPLETE THIS FORM as soon as detailed enrollment breakdowns are available, but no later than November 1, 1974.

PLEASE RETURN YOUR ENROLLMENT DATA
ON ONE OF THE ORIGINAL COPIES OF THE FORM SENT TO YOU.
DO NOT SEND PHOTOSTATIC COPIES. ADDITIONAL COPIES
OF THE FORM WILL BE SENT ON REQUEST

Do **NOT** include in this report:

(a) Students in noncredit adult education courses.
(b) Students taking courses at home by mail, radio, or television.
(c) Students enrolled only for "short courses."
(d) Auditors.
(e) Students studying abroad.
(f) Students in any branch campus or extension center in a foreign country.
(g) High school students taking college courses.

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1974— 210-827/2099T